THE END OF SHANTYTOWN.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS HAS DRIVEN OUT GOATS AND SQUATTERS.

Stattaned Shautter Still Occupy Some of the Most Valuable Real Estate in the City, but the Steam Drill in After Them,

Time has been called on Squatter Sovereign-The march of progress has caught up with Shantytown, and within a year or two one of the most pictures que features of what used to be called "upper New York" will have been



A FIFTH AVENUE RELIC.

completely wiped out. Fifteen or twenty years ago the shantles of the squatters, with their little gardens and vegetable patches, occupied almost every acre of land on both sides of the Park from Fifty-ninth street up. They were scattered thickly over the rolling and broken surface, perched generally upon the highest points, and connected by a network of little paths that wound in and out through



\$100,000 WILL BUY THIS PLACE.

the rocks. The occasional tinkle of the bells of an occasional Harlem-bound street car along one of the few avenues opened was the only sound that gave hint of the nearness of the great city. Off to the south a haze of smoke and dust hanging perpetually in the sky showed where the town lay, but for practical purposes it was as far away from the equatters as though in the clouds, so far, that is, as any interference with the ordinary and peaceful course of their existence was con-



NEXT DOOR TO A COSTLY RESIDENCE. cerned. They looked to it as market for their produce and many of the men had work there. but the connection between the city and

Shantytown was purely a business one. There was a good deal of building on the east side as long as twenty years ago, at points easily reached by the street car lines, and Boss Twend had even nut up a block of brown stone fronts in the wilderness where West Ninety-second street is now, but these attempts to plant colonies in the land of the squatters were purely sporadic, and brought no



BIVERSORE DRIVE; PRICE OF LOT \$200,000. apprehension to the minds of the aboriginals, who were secure in their title to the ground they occupied, because it was such poor stuff as property that nobody else wanted it, and the actual owners were only too glad never to be reminded that they were loaded up with such

It was the building of the elevated railroads that brought the message of doom to Shantytown. The squatters for a year or two after those structures crept up out of the mists of the city and stretched away toward. Harlem fairly



BENTS FOR \$5 PER MONTH: FOR SALE FOR \$75,000. revelled in the new conveniences for getting back and forth which they afforded. Equatter hearts overflowed with a sense of gratitude to the "illegant gintlemen" who had spent so much money to build railroads out into the wilderness just for the squatters to ride on. A proposition to erect a monument to the builders of the road would undoubtedly have received the unanimous vote of Shantytown. It wasn't long, however, before the squatters re-



A SPECIMEN WEST SIDE COTTAGE, alized that the same means that took them into the city in ease and comfort could bring city people out to them as easily and oring city become out to them as easily and comfortably. The street openers followed bard after the railroads, laying out avenues straight over hills and hollows, shantles and farms, regardless of vested rights and market gardens, and the surveyors were scarcely away before a score of gangs of men were blasting, and diging, and filling, actually opening broad streets in every direction through what had been a wilderness. In another year the



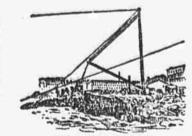
MADE OF THES AND SHEATHED WITH TIN. MADE OF THE AND SHEATHED WITH TIN, worst came. The steam drills squatted down on hill and hollow, and began pegging away at the solid rock.

Their netwicat puffing and hammering was the death knell of Shantytown. From that day to this it has never ceased. It has cut away millions of tone o solid rock, making deep cellars where shanty-crowned hills had been, and preparing the ground for the builders who have laid the foundations of a city where the equalter and his goat reigned supreme so short a time ago. On the east side Shanty-

town disappeared years ago, and the only rem-nants of it are a few scattered shantles on the most valuable Fifth avenue lots, which remain untouched yet because the land is too costly



for anybody to buy. On the west side building began later, and there still remain a hundred or so of the old shanties left here and there among the solid blocks of fints and dwellings or clustered together for a last stand on some hillock that is too high priced and too rocky to have found a market readily. Week by week and day by day the relentless steam drill is advancing upon these remnants of the past civilization of the district, and few will be left within another year. There are hundreds of theusands of people living to-day where the consus man would have found only senatters and gons to enumerate fifteen years ago, and hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested in buildings upon the sites once occu-A TENTH AVENUE BLOCK.



pled by shanties. Millions of dollars of routal are now received annually by the owners of land that a few years ago was not worth paying taxes on, the title to which the squatters could have obtained for a sons.

A pocular feature of the building up of the shanty district was that the least valuable sites were first occupied. Capitalists were shy of the district, and put their money lirst where the least of it would put up the most building. The hollows, where little blasting was necessary, were first built upon, and lots along the elevated roads, the least desirable for resi-



ALONE IN A \$300,000 BLOCK. ALONE IN A \$300,000 BLOCK.

dence purposes, found the readiest sale. The same rule has applied down to the present time, and the result is that the chantles have remained on the most destrable locations in the whole district. In spite of the fact that only a few shauties are still standing, the sites which they occupy on the west side alone would be cheap at \$10,000,000. Many a squatter is living on a piece of ground which, if he owned the title, he could sell for enough to buy up the whole block of flat houses that is crowding upon him. Owners are accepting a yearly rental of a few hundreds of deliars from squatters for property which they would not sell for millions.

Schatter life area under these acceptions is Squatter life, even under these conditions, is not what it used to be, and what few old Shantytown tolks still remain would doubtless willingly forego the consciousness of dwelling



A CONSPICUOUS RIVERSIDE DRIVE SITE, on land worth fabulous sums to get back the free-tom and comfort of the old days when the land was worthless. The march of progress has been accompanied by the police, the lioard of Health, the Fire Department, the Excise laws, and various other essentials of the present civilization which were unknown in old Shantytown, and whose regulations never vexed the spirits of the squatters. Most of the shantles now remaining on the wetside are either along Eighth avenue, facing the Park, or off toward the river on the high ground near Riverside Park. Land is worth more and is harder to build mon in those parts of the district than along the elevated road, and has therefore found a less ready market. Eighth avenue has built up rapidly during the past year or two and the shantles have come to be very few and very scattered, except at one point just below Seventy-first street, where there is still a regu-A CONSPICUOUS RIVERSIDE DRIVE SITE.



ON EIGHTH AVENUE, FACING THE PARK. on Eighth Avenue. Facing the Park. lar colony of thom, the only remaining colony in the city. The steam drills are working gradually along toward the avenue, crowding the shantles out little by little, but there are still probably a hundred persons living in the clustor of picturesquely dilapidated structures facing the avenue and covering the ands of the blocks for a little distance back. They are huddled closely together, for the time when each stanty had its little garden about it has long since passed. From a little distance the shantles look like an aggregation of rough sheats, such as might have been thrown up by the workmen to shelter their horses, tools, and



A PLEASANT HOME FOR AN AGED COUPLE,

A PLEASANT HOME FOR AN AGED COUPLE, other property, while work was going on on the adjoining lots. No one would suspect them of being a group of densely populated homes. Except on washdays, when the quantities of family linen flaunting from every part of the heap of debris betrays the fact that folks must live there.

The most conspicuous shanty colony in the city until a few months ago, when the steam drills got in their deadly work on it, was located on the sloping sides of a rocky hillock that covered a block at Ninth avenue and Sixty-seventh street. It was right alongside the elevated railroad, so that passengers could look down over the roofs and see the whole settlement as they passed. It was one of the show spots of the city. Fifteen or twenty shantles occupied the hillock and probably 100



on swell west end avenue.

people lived there. The vast quantity of rock which covered the block protected the shantles for many years, but a few months ago the drills which for three or four years had been penging away at a similar block on Sixty-eighth street finished the work there and were transferred across the street. Shanty after shanty went down as the drills worked their way back into the hillock, and now there are only four or five left sausgied up under the shadow of some tall flats on the far corner of the block. Further up Ninth avenue near Eighty-first street, there is another rocky block of which two families of squatters have possession. The shantles are perched picturesquely on the rocks, and seem to be occurred by a few id people who placidly smoke their pines in the front doors, gazing at the elevated trains rashing past, and apparently not at all disturbed by the fact that they are surrounded on every side by tall apartment houses. The lot is probably worth two hundred thousand dollars, and would cost almost another hundred thousand to blast down to level, so that ON SWELL WEST END AVENUE.

probably the old squatters have good reason for their disregard of the march of progress.

The most expensive real estate in the city, outside of business districts, is that along liverside Drive, and here the squatters occupy the choicest lots. There are not so many of them as might be expected, because in the old times the section was not popular with the squatters on account of being exposed to the winds sweeping across the river, and because it was very lonely and isolated. So the march of progress found comparatively few shantles there, and it is one of the rules in such matters that while old smutters may stay until their lands are wanted for buildings if they pay a nominal rent, no new settlers of that sort will be allowed. Bivervide Drive smatters plainly care little for scenery, as most of them have built their shantles back from the fronts of the blocks, where they can be sheltered by the slore of the hill from the river winds. Having more room, the Riverside Drive shanty folks, in many cases, still maintain their little garden spots, and raise flowers and garden



A TENTH AVENUE CORNER the people in the neighborhood or

ansa for the people in the neighborhood or even for the markets.

West End avenue has still a number of shantles along it, and in a few cases whole blocks are in the possession of a single family, who run the place as a little farm. Buildings are rapidly driving the shantles off of this street, however.

Above the park, within a year or so, there was a large tract where the streets had all been raised far above the criginal level, making long sunken blocks, which were occupied by squatters who had developed into regular market gardeners, and their carefully laid out little tarms, with regular rows of different vegetables and plants, were a beautiful sight looked down on from the seevated road, which



A CORNER OF THE EIGHTH AVENUE COLONY.
here runs higher than the tops of five-story
buildings. Nearly all of these little farms have
now disappeared, and blocks of flats or dwellings have taken their places. This will probably be the last season for the few that remain.
Along Tenth avenue and a number of other
streets in the neighborhood of Fifty-ninth
street there are still many of the old frame
buildings fixed over and made into near cottages and store buildings. Even in the builtup part of the city below the park along Fiftythird street, and in other places there are occasional lots where the old frame buildings, A CORNER OF THE EIGHTH AVENUE COLONY.



AN EIGHTH AVENUE FRONTAGE.

frequently no better than when the squatters used to live in them, are still standing and occupied by blacksmith and similar shops, or even used as tenements.

A singular thing about the folks who still live in the shanties is that most of them are old. The children, as they have grown uphave taken advantage of the improved conditions of life in their neighborhoods, and have gone to live in the flats and tenements, but the eld folks have stuck as long as they could to the fickety little shelter that they probably built with their own hands from whatever odds and ends of boards tocks tin sheets, and other wrecking they could pick up. The rail-AN EIGHTH AVENUE PRONTAGE.



ENTRANCE TO A SHANTY COLONY.

road, which runs along the west bank of the Hudson, contributed largely to many a shanty. Old ties broken car doors, and similar debris worked in very well for the solid parts of the houses, and there was nothing better for a roof than the tin from the top of a freight car, in some cases a whole shanty has been sheathed with this tin.

Stories from the Other Side of the Late Easangutued Chusm.

From the Chattanooga Times. Once Gen. Hardee came across a straggler and asked him 'why he did not travel faster and keep up with his command?" The soldier wished to know "what in the

and asked him 'why he did not travel faster and keep up with his command?"

The soldier wished to know "what in the deuce he had to do with it?

Only that I am Gen. Hardee, the commander of this derartment," was the reply.

'Oh you wrote a book on tactics, did you?"

'I did, "sald the General.

"Well, "said the General.

"Well, "said the private." I have been taught according to your rules how to double column at half distance. Now I wish you would tell me how to double distance on hair rations."

Gen. Handee stuck spurs to his horse and travelled on.

Early in the war one of the men in a South Carolina brigade was on picket duty, iso-called hear Manassas. There was not a lankee within twenty miles of us at that time. The next day there was to be an inspection, and our hero had taken his gun all to pieces and was rubbing it up so as to make a shine the next day when inspected. While so doing Gen. Barham, who was unknown to the soldier (who was a new recruit, rode up, "What are you doing there?" "Oh. I am only 'a kind' of a Brigadier-General" was the answer.

"Hold on: wait until I get this darned old gun together and I will give you a kind of a present," said the sentined.

Itut Gen. Barham did not wait. He went off and reported the inchess soider, who, in a short time, found himself "a kind" of a prisoner, in "a kind" of a guardhouse, and had to do a number of extra hours of duty as "a kind" of sentined.

In one occasion a man from Georgia had been very persistent in nersonal application to General asked his tormentor if he understood the position of a soldier. The latter said he did. He was ordered to assume it. Gen. Lee then gave the command. "hight about face; forward march." As he never gave the command to be paid on the continued. The latter said he did. He was ordered to assume it. Gen. Lee then gave the command. "hight about face; forward march." As he never gave the command to be a first the Georgian kept on marching until he got tired; but this little him cured him. and him next application was throug

channels.

A then tien, Mahone was wounded at Second Manassa, some one, to comfort Mrs. Mahone, snid: "Oh, don't be uneasy. It's only a flesh wound!" Mrs. Mahone, through her tears, eried out: "Oh, I know that is impossible; there is not flesh enough on him for that."

I don't know whether this is a loke on the General or the private. A day or so after the old First ionched Manassas Junction, in August, 1861, one of the men, who did not clearly comprehend his position, had the impudence to ask Gen. Beauregard "where certain big guns that had just arrived from litchmond would be placed." The General replied: "Young man, if the coat on my back knew the secrets of my heart I would cut it in bleces."

On the l'eninealia the gallant and joily Gen. Bunkhead Magruder had ordered a meal for himself and staff. A hungry reb—and who ever saw one who was not hungry?—came up to the farm house, espled the nicely filed table, and, without leave or ilcense. Sat down and began to annihilate things. Just then the General and friends wasked in, escorted by the host. All were surprised.

"Halt:"said flery Magruder, is terms more explicit than polite." do you know whose table that is you are eating at?"

"No. str." said John Reb, with his mouth full. "Whose is it."

"Gen. Magruder's, sir, the commander of "Whose is it?"

In Magruder's, sir, the commander of full. "Whose is it?"
"Gen. Magruder's, sir, the commander of this department,"
"All right, General," with another big mouthful. "These war times I ain't particular where I eat or who I eat with: sit down and make yourself at home.

The foraging private was unceremoniously freed out, but not before he had nearly gotten outside of a pretty square meal.

Will Resume in the Old Line.

Twenty-four inmates of the State prison, whose terms expire next month, appeared before the Visiting Committee of the Connecticut Prison Association at their meeting in the prison yesterday morning. Among them was one who had served time in many of the principal prisons in the country. When the question was asked by the Chairman as to what he intended to do he rather evaded answering it, but finally being urged by the Warden to tell the truth in regard to his prospects, he said he had sliwars been a pickpocket and a thief and would follow that line in the future. From the New Hanen Register,

HOW ICEBERGS ARE MADE. A STORY OF THE GIANT OFFSPRING

OF RIVERS OF SOLID WATER.

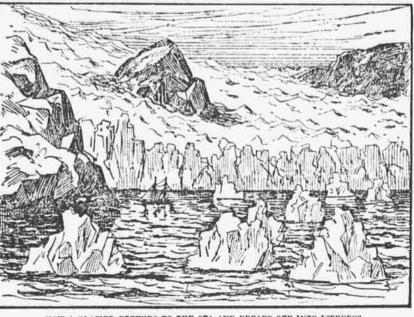
The Glacters of Greenland and Alaska and their Annual Output of Millions of Tons of Ice into the Sea-Dangers to Navigation Caused by the Wandering Ice Islands and Ice Ships, and What the Hydrographic Bureau Has to Say Thereof. Standing upon the deck of an ocean steamer.

passengers see an looberg sweeping by in splenild loneliness. Looked at from afar it seems a huge curiously shaped ship with great white huli and great white salls all set and blown full with the breeze. But the strongest glass detects no flag floating from its frozen peaks and sees no crew moving upon its glistening decks. It is an enormous, clumsy craft which no passing Captain hails; it is one of the rovers n nature's pirate navy which every skipper svoids. An hour and the steamer passengers have seen the ice ship vanish in the distance; it is moved in a current of the ocean, and beore long it will pass to warmer waters in the south, and there the frozen craft will end its ourney and melt out of commission. Whether one sees a berg which is simply a

shapeless bulk of ice or has the fortune to look on one to which the caprice of nature has given the form of an immense ship, there is in these closing days of the life of an iceberg a story of interest to all travellers by sea. Rarely is there a living thing upon any of these floating curiosities; never is there in them any element to support life, and yet the semblance of life does show itself upon these wanderers from the north. They have a beginning and an ending. and in their caseer they move as living things upon the deep waters of the Atlantic and of the Pacific; and when at last their solid masses

fortably go there and see the sight; whereas, if you want to see how the Atlantic bergs are made you will have to go to the less easily reached shores of Greenland. The interior of Greenland is a solid mass of ice. In fact some people think that at about the central part of Greenland there is a high mountain around whose sides there has grown through the centuries an enormous glacier sending down in every direction branch glaciers that extend to the const. It is known that the only part of the land which is not covered completely by ice is a narrow belt around the shore. Crossing this belt at hundreds of places are the glaciers. Some are only a lew hundred feet wide and fifty feet thick, while others are several miles wides and measure 1,500 feet from surface to bottom. All of these lee streams are making their way to the sea, and as their ends are forced out into the water by the prossure behind they are broken off and set adrift as bergs. The rate of movement of the glaciers is variously estimated. The central part of a placier moves more rapidly than the sides. The progress of the Greenland glaciers is the many cases at the rate of 47 feet a day in the centre, while at the rate of 47 feet a day in the centre, while at the rate of 47 feet a day in the centre, while at the rate of 47 feet a day in the centre, while at the rate of 47 feet a day in the centre, while at the rate of 47 feet a day in the centre, while at the rate of 47 feet a day in the centre, while at the sides it varies from 10 to 15. The large sketch printed with this article shows how a glacier commod down to the water's edge and there gives lirth to bergs. The big black provinding buils in the centre of the mass of lee is a rock which the glacier overtook in its journey down the mountain side, shoved from its original moorings, and hery likely now the rock is at the bottom of the see, its baptism in the ocean must have rade a magnificent solider they become.

Eusign Hugh Rodman, of the United States Navy, who went up to Newfoundland a few mon



HOW A GLACIER EXTENDS TO THE SEA AND BREAKS OFF INTO ICEBERGS.

melt the ocean gives them up again in vapor. and by and by their elements are carried through the air to the north, and the work of turning them into ice islands, ice mountains, ice ships, or ice castles is done over again. The story of any of the ice seen from a ves-

sel crossing the Atlantic this month begins many years ago. Icebergs are born every day in every month, but most of them remain in or near their native waters for a long time before they escape and wander to the great lanes of travel between here and Europe. The bergs which will be seen this summer are from two to ten years old; that is, they have had an existence individually for years, though the ice from which they are formed is much older. some of it possibly having been frozen first a thousand years ago. Bergs are born of glaciers. Four out of every five floating masses in the Atlantic come from Greenland; the fifth may be from Spitzbergen Sea. Frobisher's Sound, or Hudson Strait. A glacier is a river of solid water confined in the depressions running down the mountain sides. Soft and powdery snow fails upon the summits, and though some is evaporated, the yearly fall is greater than the yearly loss, and so the excess is pushed down the slope into valleys which possibly at the time are covered with green and have afforded pasture lands for cattle The snow gathers in the high valleys and every day undergoes some degree of the change which finally transforms it into ice. Hundreds of years ago the people who dwelt at the foot of the Alps, in the Engadine valley, went up the green hillside and built new houses. Far above their homes rose the mountain tops, covered with eternal snow. Little by little a glacier was forming upon the lofty slope above the site of these new houses. The surface of the soft snow river forced down from the summit was melted day after day, and the water trickling into the mast beneath froze by night. Thus the fine feathery crystais became changed into sponge-like ice, and as time went on and the quantity above increased, the pressure grew greater and the sponge ice became harder and then compact and solid. And all this while more snow was falling upon the summits and was driven down the mountain side, piled on the surface of the growing glacier and forced down into the mast beneath as new ice. Scientists estimate that with the thickening of the rigid stream it extended down the hillside. every day undergoes some degree of the

considered an average size berg in the Arctic. These measurements apply to the part above water, which is about one-eighth or one-ninth of the whole mass. Many authors give the depth under water as being from eight to nine times the height above; this is incorrect, and measurements at a and below water should be referred to a fand not to height. It is even possible the five a berg as high out of water as it is deel below the surface. For iwe imagine a large, solid lump, of any regular shape, which has a very small, share, high pinnacle in the centre, the height above water can easily be equal to the depth below. An authentic case on record is that of a berg grounded in the Strait of Belle Isle in sixteen fathoms of water that had a thin spire about one hundred foot in height."

In the smaller picture given herswith is shown how much of an average berg is below the water. Sometimes the submerged parts of the berg are broken, and then the berg topples, until in another position a new equilibrium is found. Often they are so nicely balanced that the slightest melting of their surfaces causes a change in the centre of gravity and they are liable to capsize. There are examples without end where vessels have been seriously injured. If not lost, by bergs breaking up or turning over.

Observations made on a typical Greenland giacter shows that its breadth was 18,400 feet, depth 940 feet, and advance per day 47 feet during the summer season. This would give about 200,000,000, cubic feet a year as the product of an average sized ice foord, which, allowing five pounds a day to each person in the United States would last over 109 years. This particular glacier, it will be seen, is very much larger than the great Muir Glacier of Alaska, whose annual output is some 51,100,-000 cubic feet a year as the product of an average sized ice floord, which, allowing five pounds a day to each person in the United States would last over 109 years. considered an average size berg in the Arctic.

000 cubic feet n year. Ench glacter in tirespland, so far as any es-

FOUNDLAND CANADA The state of the s 114-45-114-CAPE SABLE PORTLANDS BOSTON NEW YORK

ICEBERG AND ICE FIELDS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND,

seven inches each year. This was going truly at a snail's pace, but at last the slowly creeping river of ice, crested with melting snow, approached so near the homes built upon the slope that the people had to move. Their houses, of course, they had to leave behind them, and in time the solid river came upon the buildings and broke them up and smothered the fragments. This was the Morteratsch Glacier, and many tourists in Switzerland have Glacier, and many tourists in Switzerland have looked upon it. In 1865 there were great floods in the valley and many bits of the old dwellings were washed out from under the ice.

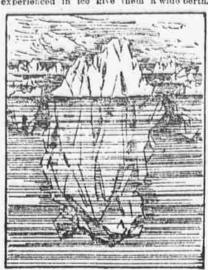
Now, just as this Alriue glacior grew and flowed down the mountains, at the raie of seven inches a year, so have greater glaciers grown in colder Greenland and come down the mountains of that country to the sea. And these glacier Greenland are the parents of the North Atlantic icebergs. So, too, in Alaska there are tremendous glaciers, and one of the incidents of an ordinary Alaskan pourney is the cruising of your vessel, along the coast, where the glaciers break off and fall into the water. They are far note heautiful than the linest of the glaciers of switzerland, and in size they are so great that he largest Alpine glacier would make only a fair-sized nose, if it could be taken bodily and placed upon the face of one of the Alaskan glants. At Glacier Bay leabergs are being form all the while. Muir Glaciers, the largest that dips into the bay, presents a front of 5,000 feet. It is 700 feet thick, five-sevenths of it being under the sea, the discharge every wenty-four hours their sease very largely, though he-ause the glacier the bergs of the North Pacific legin the glacier the bergs of the North Pacific legin their great quantity cracks into these and miles and the glacier the bergs of the North Pacific legin their great quantity cracks into these from mass and the plange into the sea cause terrific noises.

One of the splendid things about the legge many the discharge of the largest of the country for the pacific region of the season the country for the pacific region of the season the larges and miles and m looked upon it. In 1868 there were great floods

drift of the lee for the month; and until the hydrographic office asses its next month; hydrographic office asses its next month; chart prudent skippers will not sail within that line. Last month the ice limit was about the same but the fleet of bergs indicated at that time upon the chart lay further away from the land and wore gathered more closely together. Most of these ice bergs were made several seasons ago. If bergs as soon as they are born at once moved to the south and met with no obstructions, their lourney of about 1,200 to 1,500 miles would occupy from four to the months. This is an the supposition that the Arctic current sweeps along ten miles a day, which is perfuse were liberated principally in July and August. They should reach trans-Atlantic routes in December and January; but this is a rare execution. Borgs are generally most plentiful in the late soring and the late summer months off the banks of Newfoundland. When they are first set free on the west Groenland shore they take some months to find their way out of Davis Straif. And yet once in a great while a single berg will at once drift into the southerly current, and move unobstructed until it is devoured in the foil stream. The difference in time of two bergs in reaching a low latitude with were set adrift on the same day, may be from one to two years.

Besides the counter currents and the in-

open water is left to leeward, while the loose ice floats past on both sides. ice floats past on both sides. A blow of an ax will at times spit them. He writes, and the report of a gun, by concussion, will accomplish the same end. They are more apt to break up in semental that concussion, and whilers and sealers note this before landing on them, when an anchor is to be similated or fresh water to be obtained. On the coast of Labrador in July and August, when it is packed with bergs, the noise of rupture is often dealening, and those experienced in ice give them a wide both.



When they are frozen the temperature is very low, so that when their surface is exposed to a thawing temperature the tension of the exterior and interior is very different, making them not unlike a Prince Rupert's drop. Then, too, during the day water made by melting finds its way into the crevices. Freezes, and hence expands, and, acting like a wedge, forces the berg into fragments. Much of the fee encountered at sea is discolored, and often full of dirt and gravel, while not infrequently stones are found imbedded in it. Along the shores of Labrador, where there is a large rise and fall in the tide, fee is brought in contact with the bottom, and much and seawed are forzen in with it, while at times land slides precipitate large quantities of dirt and stones on its surface. As the fee leaves the coast and comes to the southward it brings these burdens with it, which are deposited on the ocean bettom when the fee melts. As this melting occurs to a great extent over the Grand Banks, it would seem that the deposit from the field fee would be greater than that from bergs. It is hard to understand why bergs should have foreign substances frozen into tuem, as they are formed from snow deposited on the frozen surfaces in the interior of Greenland, and hence their thickness is added to from their upper surface. It is possible that in their journey south in the Arctie current they accumulate more or less foreign matter by having it ground into their bottoms, but this does not seem probable, as it is land to come of the did to the way around the edges of the Banks, and do not cross, on account of their draught, for only an average-size berg croses the Banks, and do not cross, on account of their draught, for only an average-size berg crosses the Banks, and do not cross, on account of their draught, for only an average-size berg crosses the Banks, and do not cross, on account of their draught, for only an average-size berg crosses the flanks.

Of course to see leabergs in their greatest white, As to the shapes of bergs, E

as follows:

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of the ice problem, or to comment upon the good is will do when more fully understood, as all who encounter it appreciate it already. It stands to reason that the more reports that can be gotten the botter will be the predictions lieretofore almost every report received came from the transatiantic scenares, but in future we hope to secure fundreds of other observers, which, with our old obse, will enable a good showing to be made, and produce excellent results. A special to form was prepared and distributed to the Newfoundiand states, who teave each year on March to for the sealing grounds, and who will be the

mide, and produce excellent results. A special toe form was prepared and distributed to the Newfoundiand scalers, who leave each year on March 10 for the sealing grounds, and who will be the first to sight the heavy Arctic field ice, to whalers and the northern fishing feet. Some of these vessels after the sealing season go to the Arctic whaling grounds and return to port late in the fall, and their reports will be very valuable, since they will show the state of the Ice in high lailtides.

Arrangements have been made with the lighthouse keepers of Newfoundiand, with many of the Newfoundiand and Nova Neotic fishing fleet, and many foundiand and Nova Neotic fishing fleet, and many of the Newfoundiand and Nova Neotic fishing fleet, and many of the Section of the Ice from the time it reaches Cape of the Section of the Ice from the lime it reaches Cape of the Ice from the lime it reaches Cape Childey until it disappears in low latitudes.

The Canadian weather service has established a number of stations in and around lindon Strait, and, though only a few years have elapsed since they were started they are already doing a great deal of good. An important factor in Ice observations will be a record of prevaints winds, their force and direction, and current observations. All of these will necessarily be used in making predictions, and temperature of both atmosphere and of the water, on the surface and below, will be very valuable.

The benefit of these housands of dollars would annually be saveliff vessels could know the position of ice before leaving port and silver a course that would keep them clear of it. A rough satimate of the amount saved in coal atone, resulting from delays due to ice, would be over \$100.000 per animam, not to mention damare or loss of vessel.

Each month on the North Atlantic pilot chart the ice for the previous month is plotted and a course laid down to clear it which though some 23: miles longer than the great circle routes from side to side is the mont of the whater will show that it gener

the cause being a comparatively open winter in the Arctic regions.

Briven Mad by the Solltude of Tillamook.

Priven Mad by the Solitude of Tillamook.

Prom the Globe Democrat

San Francisco, July 14.—Tillamook lighthouse, which stands on a lonely rock eighteen miles below the Columbia River on the stormy Oregon coast, was the scene last week of an exiting flatt for life between four helpers and the acting keeper, who suddenly became a raving maniac. This lighthouse is notorious for its loneliness, as it covers nearly all the rock and there is no chance when the sea is rough of reaching shore and no copportunity at any time to take recreation. In winter the keeper is frequently a close prisoner for weeks, as the waves wash clean over the rock and lighthouse, which is over 100 feet above the sea. Two years ago rocks weighing four tons were cast up by the side of the lighthouse, the glass smashed, and the foundations of the house shaken so that it had to be secured by additional from boils of large size.

For four years J. Saour, a vory methodical German, has been the assistant keeper. Other men changed, being unable to endure the rightful monotony of life on the rocks, but he remained cheerful and contented, Recently, however, he began to induce in fits of temper, and suddenly last week, with a scream of rage he came dashing out of the lighthouse, brandishing a large carrying knife and swearing he would kill one of his helpers. The terrified man shouled for help and his three companions responded. After a very long and desperate fact were bound, and he was locked in a room. Simals were then displayed, and aid was sent by the Mauzanita. The maniac was taken to an insane asylum. There was no cause for insanity, except his lonely life.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Kingston, Ga., July 14.—Mr. John McCraney, living near here, has found a most wonderful stone. While ploughing on a sandiar in the E-owah River, he saw something shining with the most brilliant of lights must to one side of him. He stoneed his plough and went to pick it up. If was a clear white stone the size of an egg, reflecting in one way all the colors for the rainbow. Turning it ever, the colors for the rainbow and the colors of the rainbow. Turning it ever to color the rock that the colors of the rock it was a part of the rock. It was a perfectly white light in the dark.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

NOTICE.

We commence stock taking last week in July. and ends in all Departments will be closed out meantime regardless of cost or value.

The following Extraordinary Bargains will be found in Basement:

TABLE LINENS AND TOWELS. '

One lot Cream Loom Damask, wide width, 50c. yard; reduced from 65c. One lot Blesched Table Damask at 896. yard; reduced from 55c.

One lot Bleached Satin Damask at 590. yard; reduced from 75c.

One lot Bleached Double Damask, new patterns, 85c. yard; regular price 98c.

Closing out all Remnants of Table Damasks, 11 to 4 yards long, and Lunch Sets, slightly soiled, at great reductions from former prices.

Special bargains in a and a Napkins from 98c. dozen upward.

One lot Fringed Table Cloths, with colored borders, 2 yards long, 89c. each. Special values in Turkey Red and Cardie

nal Table Covers; all sizes. 130 dozen Huck and Damask Towels, pure linen, 121c. each; worth 17c.

110 dozen Damssk and Huck Towels. knotted and plain fringes, extra large sizes, 25c. each; worth 85c.

Scotch Shirting Flannel, in large assortment of Stripes and Plaids. shrunk finish, at

29C, TARDI Reduced from 550.

Figured Cotton Pongee (Newest Wash Fabric of the season), 10C. YARDI Reduced from 19c.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT. (Third Floor-Elevator.)

Remnants of all kinds of Upholstery Goods and Draperies at one-third regular prices. Also several hundred pairs Lace Curtains, all styles (only one and two windows of a pattern), at great reductions from former prices.

Odd Portieres and single pairs Turcoman and Chenille Curtains at half price.

650 yards Striped Indian Drapery, 54 inches wide, 121c. yard; reduced from 80c. 85 rolls China Matting at \$7.48 per roll of 40 yards; former price, \$11.50. Any cut length, same quality, 19c. per yard.

6th Av. and 19th St.

Old S'yle and New-Take Care of Gil. From the Locomotive Engineers' Monthly Journal. The old style of olding the valves out on the steam chest has about gone out of use, for which we are thankful. Most of the firemen of to-day know very little about grawling out along the run board on a pitch dark cold winter night, hanging to the handrail with one hand and to a pot of tallow with the other when the engine is rocking about and making a forty-mile gait down some grade. About the time you would get turned around straddle-ways of the brace from the smoke arch to the pilot beam, ready to hunt for the opening in the oil cus on the chost-biff a big drift of snow would be met, some of which would go up inside of your clothes, lots more down your neck, and the tallow—where did that go? Lots of it wont everywhere but on the valve seat. Once in a while the fireman lost his grip when going over a run board or front end piled with anow, so that he slipped off or was killed or maimed for life. The extension front ends were nice to lean up agrainst, too, when they got hot enough to burn paint off in one trip, but a man could not get around them at all.

Whon oil pipes were put on, leading from the cab to the steam chest, some master mechanics did not think it right to put them under the jacket where they were out of the way, and would not freeze up, because, if anything went wrong with them they could not be got at without taking up the jacket. They were nice things to touch when it was necessary to go out on the running board during a trip it they were not frozen soild. Thanks to a more enlightened view of the safety of sthers, or to the fact that there was so mach opposition on the part of the men abcat going out to oil engines that a man must unnecessarily risk his life to all the valves, are getting to be "back numbers."

From the way sight-feed lubrieators are being put on the locomotives it is only a question of time and money to pay for them when every locomotive vilinder will be ciled by them. There is a prejudice on the part of some against a sight feed. When you see some of them with a half dozen pipes running all ways over the boiler bead, gum and dirt over all, a few of the numerous joints leaking, and the oil from both feeds going into one cylinder, you don't wonder. The manufacturers say that they were a center of them feeding into the boiler through the condensation of the man on the engine. Keen when the engine is rocking about and making a forty-mile gait down some grade. About the time you would get turned around straddle-

Smult-mouthed Rock Hass. Indian River, Michigan, has among its fish one that no one seems to have found in any other water - a small-mouthed rock bass. The rock bass of the New York lakes is especially rock base of the New York lakes is especially remarkable for its enormous mouth and glaries red eyes. The Indian tiver rock base has the red eyes and every other marking of the lake rock base, but its mouth is less than half the size. It is very gamy, and takes the trout fly so readily that it is as great an annovance to the trout flaherman on Indian fliver as its bis-mouthed relative is to angiers for black base on Lake Keuka and Senses Lake.